

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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CONGRESS OF VIENNA, 1814—FIRST SESSION.

Europe, One Hundred Years Ago, Tried to Piece the World Together Again After Napoleon's Exile to Elba, but Its Plans were Broken in the Making by the Return of the One-Time Emperor of France.

The congress that assembled to set in order the affairs of Europe after the recent tremendous upheaval naturally calls to mind the congress of Vienna, which met over a hundred years ago for a similar purpose after the vast upheaval of the Napoleonic wars. Then, as now, the delegates professed to meet to establish a condition which should ensure a lasting peace.

The armies of France had been utterly defeated. Napoleon had embraced in farewell the imperial eagles in the courtyard of Fontainebleau and passed away to Elba. Nearly a million troops, which the allied sovereigns had employed to drag down the Corsican, had gone back to their own countries for demobilization or were on their way there. The wars which, with slight intervals for refreshments and rest, had ravaged the world for 18 years, were over with one exception. The United States and England were still at war. The United States had come into the conflict only two years before, had made no alliances or associations, and was "playing a lone hand" against England.

Royal Pomp and Splendor.

The congress assembled on September 5, 1814, and Vienna was a scene of royal pomp and splendor. The emperors of Austria and Russia, the kings of Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg and Denmark, the princes of the smaller German states, great statesmen like Talleyrand and Castlereagh, and a host of minor delegates representing every political division in Europe were there. The delegates spent the mornings in discussion and the evenings in revelry, each night's entertainments eclipsing in splendor those of the night before.

Napoleon had changed the map of Europe, erecting new nations and enlarging or dismembering old ones. The old order of things had been blown away on the smoke of battlefields and the delegates proposed to rearrange the map according to their own ideas. In spite of protestations, no sooner had the delegates assembled

than the congress resolved itself into a mad scramble for territory. The rights of people to self-determination were utterly ignored. The proceedings were secret, but enough leaked out to cause Whitbread to protest in the house of commons, "We live in an age when free nations are not to be sold and transferred like beasts of burden." But that was just what was done.

Lord Castlereagh pursued at first a wavering policy, until early in January, when the news of the signing of a treaty of peace between England and the United States caused him to oppose boldly, but without success, the rapacity of Russia and Prussia.

When the congress had been in session nearly six months the division of the spoils was nearly completed. To Russia was assigned Poland as she held it until the recent war.

Announced Escape of Napoleon.

Prussia got one-half of Saxony, a slice of Poland and the territories of which Napoleon had shorn her. Northern Italy was given to Austria and central Italy furnished duchies for Austrian princes. Holland and Belgium were erected into a separate kingdom. Norway was taken from Denmark and given to Sweden. France was confined within her old limits. The smaller German states were dealt with according to their "pull." England was allowed to keep St. Lucia in the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope and a few other overseas trifles, along with Heligoland.

The delegates considered their work nearly completed when, on the morning of March 11, Talleyrand entered the council chamber, his face pale and drawn, and announced that a courier had just arrived from France with the news that Napoleon had escaped from Elba and was marching on Paris.

At first the delegates broke into peals of laughter; the laughter was succeeded by anxiety; and, hastily passing a resolution declaring Napoleon an outlaw, the congress adjourned. Kings and ambassadors hurried home to reassemble 1,011,000 troops to hurl again against the man of destiny.

TREATY OF FOUNTAIN INN, OR BLOIS, 1499.

King Louis XII of France, Courting His Predecessor's Widow, in 1499, Turned the Barroom of an Inn into a Royal Peace Conference Hall and Helped Frame a Treaty That Caused War.

One of the earliest treaties of modern history was that concluded between France and Venice, in 1499.

Charles VIII, king of France, had overrun Italy, but lost the fruits of his conquests largely through the warlike activities of Venice. His successor Louis XII, a fortnight after his accession to the French throne, sent a message to the Venetians proposing a lasting peace. The doge at once sent ambassadors to France. The ambassadors found Louis at Etampes, where they arrived on August 12, 1498. Nearly four months had elapsed since the setting out of the king's courier to Venice with the peace proposals. Louis was on a visit to the widow of his predecessor, who lived in the royal castle above the little town when the news of the approach of the envoys reached him. He wanted to invite the ambassadors to the castle but the dowager said she was not going to have her housekeeping broken up by a swarm of Italians, and the castle was out of repair and not fit to be seen, anyway. Now, Louis had come there courting the dowager and, king or common, the lady's word is law in such cases.

King Stood on a Dais.
Louis ran down to his friend, the landlord of the Fountain Inn, a most excellent hostelry, where he had "crushed many a cup of sack" when he was only duke of Orleans. The tavern was large, the landlord a man of resource. Hangings were brought down from the castle, and when the Venetians arrived a great barroom had been converted into a great hall of audience, all hung with Alexandrine velvet thickly sprinkled with golden lilies at the end where the king stood on a dais hastily knocked together by the village carpenter—possibly out of the wood-box. Mine host's great armchair with cloth of gold thrown over it served very well as a throne. Here the ambassadors presented their credentials and the king received them with a smiling face and a gracious speech. The next day he received the envoys in private audience and the negotiations began, the Fountain Inn serving as the conference place.

For weeks and weeks the negotiations went on; the town was swamped by great men and their retinues. The dowager looking down from her castle walls on the turmoil below with complacency. Finally the king and the ambassadors removed to the castle of Blois, where a treaty was concluded on February 9, 1499, the negotiations having lasted nearly six months.

The Treaty of Peace.
When the treaty was finally signed it proved to be a treaty of peace, indeed, between France and Venice, but a league of war against every other Italian potentate except the doge. Louis threw an army into the Milanese

and Duke Sforza, leading 30 miles with money, decamped from Milan. Like William of Hohenkollern, he took his cash-box with him when he fled.

As he left Milan he said to the Venetian ambassador: "You have brought the king of France to dine with me, but he will sup with you." And he was right.

As for the treaty of the Fountain Inn which was to insure peace forever between France and Venice, for the next 16 years Venice sided in arms many times over, alternately with and against Louis, as her interests seemed to dictate.

The treaty begun in the Fountain barroom which was to have imposed peace and caused war was, according to Machiavelli, the ruin of Venice; and he holds it up as warning against weak states allying themselves with strong ones.

Genius and Matrimony.

Boyle, who would not suffer his studies to be interrupted by "household affairs," lived as a boarder with his sister, Lady Ranelagh. Boyle and Hobbs and Hume, as well as Gibbon and Adam Smith, decided for celibacy. Regarding the literary genius, Disraeli says: "If the literary man united himself to a woman whose taste and whose temper are adverse to his pursuits, he must courageously prepare for a martyrdom." And thus the wife of Bishop Cooper, while her husband was employed on his lexicon, one day consigned the work of many years to the flames, and obliged that scholar to begin a second siege of Troy in a second lexicon.

Hanging Pictures.

It is easy to make mistakes in the hanging of pictures. Observing the following as a guide, you will make fewer mistakes in this respect. First, a plain paper for the room is almost imperative. This will give you an opportunity to use all the pictures, no matter what they are. Soft grays and terra cotta tones are best for background. Avoid figured and highly-colored papers as these prevent the picture from standing out. Be careful not to tilt the pictures too much. Hang them almost flat.

Care of Umbrellas.

Carelessness in the treatment of umbrellas is a great factor in their rapid deterioration. An umbrella merely damp should be opened and left until dry, while a very wet one should be put to drain first, handle downward, and opened for the final drying.

Their Weakness.

Some men are great successes at making money, but terrible failures in selecting ways to spend it.—Boston Transcript.

ROAD TO SUCCESS

Obey General Order No. 1, Which Is Simply, Find Out!

Heads of Big and Little Business, Who Do This, Will Be the Winners in the Great Industrial Battle Now On.

Find out! That's general order No. 1 in American big business.

Can Du Ponts, who made three-quarters of all explosives used against Germany, swing that vast machine into a useful purpose of peace?

It hired 2,000 chemists, set them to research work and found out!

Can the United States double its wheat product and add a half to its meat supply? Spend \$25,000,000 in research work along agricultural lines as it did two years ago and find out!

How can Standard Oil utilize every drop of that black ooze which pours from thousands of oil wells? By employing chemists and engineers who can find out.

Why does Armour have 125 subsidiary companies, many of them highly profitable, and which as the elder Armour said utilize every part of the pig but the squeal? Because it spends an immense sum to carry out that general order No. 1 of all big business. Find out!

There are in the United States today 40 concerns, each of which spends anywhere from \$100,000 to half a million annually on this great game of finding out, writes "Girard" in the Philadelphia Ledger.

It is the supreme day of the expert, the engineer and the chemist. It is the era of unlimited research work. Is leather too scarce and expensive? Find a substitute.

Is there a famine in white paper? Set your researchers to discover a new crop.

Two-thirds of all the energy in coal goes up the chimney in smoke. The biggest fuel burners, such as the Pennsylvania railroad, spent big sums to find out a way to lessen the smoke and increase the heat in a boiler.

"Can you take that battery?" asked the general.

"I think I can," replied the colonel. "Go take it," said the commander, "and don't come back until you do."

"Here's \$10,000," says the corporation president to his chief of research workers, "find out how we can save a fraction of a cent on each ton of output."

And the fellow who can find out has won a great industrial battle and captured a battery from his more sluggish competitor.

One winter day in his banking office I saw Whitthrop Smith hand a silver dollar to his old friend, the magician, Kellar.

"Here, do a trick," said the banker. "Hands are too cold," replied the sleight of hand artist, but taking the coin he flipped it into the air and instantly it seemed as if it were raining silver dollars in Kellar's silk hat.

That's how some of the wizards in trade operate. By an apparent stroke of genius they multiply one dollar of profit into nearly a dozen.

"Luck," you say. Not that at all. It wasn't luck which enabled the magician to manipulate the coins, but years of patient practice and study.

The fellow who thinks he can win in business today without once following the injunction "find out," had better telephone for the sheriff to nail up his door.

Color Blindness.

Color blindness proves to be less simple than has been supposed, the defect being one of coloring instead of vision in some cases. As reported by Dr. H. E. Howe of the American Chemical society, eyes quite perfect in ordinary color perception have become weak or fatigued for red and have responded to the green rays combined with the red from certain red glass. A veteran engine driver properly identified red light near at hand, while at considerable distance the signal appeared green. The disk of the lamp was found to be copper ruby glass and this and some other kinds of red glass permit rays toward the blue end of the spectrum to pass in mixture with the red. The use of selenium ruby glass is advised, its transmission of only red rays insuring that the normal eye will see no green.

Peculiar Patches in Sky.

Not less than 182 more or less clearly defined dark patches in the sky are recognized by Prof. E. E. Barnard in his latest catalogue. In some cases they are fairly round and regular, in others they are of complicated and contorted form and their appearance and sharpness suggest that they are dark clouds or nebulae cutting off a background made faintly luminous by unseen stars or diffused nebulous matter. Most, though not all, of the dark patches are in the region of the Milky Way, where so much of the material visible in the heavens is concentrated.

Salt Had Tightened.

Two soldiers from Fort McKinley, Maine, attended a bounteous repast on Thanksgiving day, and after partaking of the most varied assortment of dishes, the hostess inquired if they would have anything else. One soldier gazed longingly at the fruit, candy and ice cream as yet untouched, and remarked: "A little more room, please."—Everybody's Magazine.

CONGRESS HEARS MESSAGE FROM CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Recommendations of Much Importance Made in Document Read to Legislators.

NEED FOR MEASURES TO CHECK ANARCHISM

Prevalent Unrest of Labor Pointed Out as Constituting Grave Danger—Recommendations of Much Importance Made in Document Read to Legislators.

Washington, May 20.—Patrick J. Hattigan, regular reading clerk of the house, read the president's message to congress today, practically as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of the congress. It still seems to be my duty to take part in the councils of the peace conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself; for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; the end of the present fiscal year is at hand; and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

"I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months.

Domestic Legislation.

"I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel. I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may, and indeed must, even now direct your attention, if only in general terms. In speaking of them I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also.

"The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interests which affect all countries alike as I could at home and amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our people.

Rights of the Worker.

"By the question of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question, how are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

Justice to Capital and Labor.

"We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to be antagonistic instead of being partners. If they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another, or what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to

Why Children Have Bad Tonsils.

The treatment of "bad tonsils" should begin in childhood. There is no more reason why children should have hypertrophied tonsils than there is for having any other of the diseases of childhood. Those children which are overfed from the day of their birth, and are given meat, potatoes, puddings, pie, cake and other cereal products, soon after weaning, and often before that period, most commonly suffer from "tonsils." Warm water, sitting, over-heated houses, lack of exercise, fresh air and sunshine, and suppression of acute diseases—all tend to a retention of poison and congestion of mucous membranes, and hence "colds" and tonsillitis.

How to Command Success.

The man with vim and dash is everywhere crowding out the one who

make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control.

"Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the states; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought by legislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, manager, and workman. Legislation can go only a very little way in recommending what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation can help more than state legislation could.

Industrial Democratization.

"The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare on the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world-wide, by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. The members of the committee on labor in the two houses hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out, and if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform.

Duty to Returning Soldiers.

"I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of this country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the department of labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation, and also on many of the cutover or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plan shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the congress.

Future Commerce.

"Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants very much needed and welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible, the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation, and make it easy for American merchant ships where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists.

"And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that the congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of federal taxes. In order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet suffice to support the government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which those obligations have arisen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. They are not so great as they seem, not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a very large proportion of these sums were raised in order that they might be loaned to the governments with

which we were associated in the war, and those loans will, of course, constitute assets not liabilities, and will have to be taken care of by our taxpayers.

"The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue-yielding power.

"Many of the minor taxes provided for in the federal legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace, and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufactures and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices. On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes; and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which of it will be legitimate and not burdensome to draw upon.

Import Duties Correct.

"There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future, any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. So far from there being any danger or need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the tariff act of 1913, of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

Asks Woman Suffrage.

"Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more, and very earnestly, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the house of representatives at the last session of the congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long-delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for.

"The telegraph and telephone lines will, of course, be returned to their owners so soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion; so soon that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of their railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and co-ordinated system which will afford those who use them a complete and certain means of communication.

"The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wine and beer, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the act approved November 23, 1918, entitled, 'An act to entitle the secretary of agriculture to carry out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled "an act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," and for other purposes,' be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.

"I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace-table apparently imperative, and to put myself at the service of the congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice.

"WOODROW WILSON."

is inclined to go to sleep at his post. The man who would win success must be wide awake, intelligent, and as quick as a lampbrush. He must keep his eyes open for new ideas that will bridge over difficulties and facilitate business.

So get into the thick of the action. It is not possible to have too many irons in the fire if you are truly intelligent and know how to make the most of your time. Get something to do and then just peg away until you have made a success of it.